

NATIONAL COUNCIL

(Continued from page 1.)

regular proceedings of the evening were introduced by a charming song by the celebrated Morgan family of Topeka; after which Mrs. Otis delivered her address of greeting. The following most excellent program was then carried out:

- 1.—Paper by Dr. Ellen Lawson Dabbs of Texas. Subject: "What are the Facts?"
- 2.—Solo by Mr. Morgan.
- 3.—A paper by Mrs. Annie L. Diggs was read by Mrs. A. Wardall. Subject: "The United States Congress vs. National Law."
- 4.—Whistling solo by Miss Morgan.
- 5.—Paper by Mrs. Helen S. Johnson of Pennsylvania. Subject: "Fraternal Organizations of the East."
- 6.—Song by the Morgan family.
- 7.—Greeting from Colorado by Mrs. M. A. Southwick.
- 8.—A poem by Emma Ghent Curtis of Colorado, was read by Alonzo Wardall. Subject: "Amarin' Results."
- 9.—Solo by Miss Carrie Morgan.
- 10.—Paper by Mrs. M. E. Lease. Subject: "Legal Disabilities of Women."
- 11.—Song by the Morgan family.

All of the papers were of exceptional excellence. Whether the crowded columns of the ADVOCATE will permit a publication of any parts of them will be a matter to be determined hereafter. Certainly all who were present enjoyed an entertainment of much interest and we know that our readers would enjoy the papers if we could find space for them.

The music was especially meritorious as it always is when rendered by the Morgan family. Every piece was followed by an encore, and was loudly applauded. Altogether it may be said that the ladies performed their part in the proceedings of the supreme council of 1894 in the city of Topeka with much credit.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

The proceedings of this day were of a routine character altogether. The report of the executive committee was submitted and acted upon, and some amendments were made to the constitution which will be made public at a later day. One of the events of public interest was the adoption of the following preamble and resolution presented by Marion Butler, of North Carolina:

WHEREAS, Hon. J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture of the United States, in a recent address at Chicago during the World's Fair, set out the following as his idea of the necessities of American farmers, viz:

"The farmers of America need individualization and development by personal study and investigation. They do not need to pool their thinking faculties and their energies in vast associations, which are too often turned to political rather than to agricultural and domestic purposes. Less legislation and more learning, less gregariousness and more individuality, less dependence upon associations with the Alliances and Granges, and more self-reliant independence, based upon acquired facts, is a fair statement of the necessities of the American farmer. His present condition, and his future, is assuredly an enviable one, compared with that of all the other pursuits of the people." And

WHEREAS, We believe that it is following such advice that has caused agriculture to be in the condition that it is to-day; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union that Mr. Morton misunderstands the necessities of the American farmers, or else all other professions and classes of people are entirely wrong when they organize and pool their intellects and co-operate for mutual protection. If individualization would be an element of strength to us, why is it that other classes have not learned it, and that Mr. Morton and others of his class do not practice it.

Therefore, we declare that the doctrine advanced by Mr. Morton is a false principle and dangerous to the welfare of the American farmer and therefore to the general welfare of the country.

National Lecturer Ben Terrell, of Texas, and Delegate J. L. Gilbert, of

California, spoke to a large and appreciative audience in the evening.

POINTED ADDRESS.

Before adjournment the committee on good of the order introduced the following address, which was unanimously adopted:

To the Members of the N. F. A. and I. U., and to All Whom it May Concern:

Since the inception of this grand organization there have been those who thought that when some political party championed our political demands, that then the mission of the organization was ended. This belief is based on the belief that a political party will take care of the interests of the farmer. This is a fatal mistake. Besides, it is proven by the acts of every other class of citizens (except politicians) that they do not rely on parties alone, but organize for influence on any and all parties.

Every wealth producer of America should ever keep the following truths before him: First—That sooner or later all political parties are controlled by politicians.

Second—That politicians never serve any cause or class of citizens from a sense of justice, but always through policy, fear or gain.

Therefore, the class of citizens represented by the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union can never hope for or secure relief or justice from any political party, not even from one that claims to champion and endorse its every principle and demand, unless they maintain an organization that will ever stand as an effective support to the man and the party that dares to do right and a constant menace to those who dare trifle with the rights and liberties of the people. Hence the supreme council solemnly warns those who are true to the principles of the Alliance that they would make a most fatal mistake if they give up the organization which is the only power that can force these reforms through any political party, and if indeed we were living under a perfectly just government to-day, the organization would still be absolutely necessary as a great moral force to keep it so.

But our supreme council calls upon you to ever remember that the organization has a great mission to perform outside of political reforms.

If the wealth producers of America are to keep pace with the march of civilization they must do it through social and intellectual contact. We have not only grown in mind and heart by such association and contact, but we pool our intellects for the mutual advancement of our best interests. We desire political reform to enable us to carry out the mission.

Therefore, in conclusion, the supreme council appeals to everyone who believes in the principles of the Alliance to stand by and extend the organization not only to secure the benefits to come from organization but also to make certain that some political party shall enact their demands into law.

The council closed its session on Friday evening. The office of national lecturer was abolished, and the country was divided into five lecture districts with a lecturer for each to be appointed by the president. Mrs. H. M. Johnson, of Corry, Pennsylvania, is lecturer of the first district and J. F. Willits of the fourth. The others are not appointed at this writing. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Marion Butler, of North Carolina; vice president, J. L. Gilbert, of California; secretary-treasurer, D. P. Duncan, of South Carolina. Executive committee—Mann Page, of Virginia; I. E. Dean, of Pennsylvania; H. L. Loucks, of South Dakota, and H. C. Deming, of Pennsylvania.

The session has been a very pleasant and profitable one, and the delegates and visitors return to their homes well pleased with their visit to the Sunflower state.

National Alliance Notes.

There is one peculiarity about "Farmer" Dean, of New York. If he don't get a chance to make a speech he

is just as well contented to gather a select audience about him and tell a story. He is a very polite story teller.

To get a correct idea of what the delegates think of Kansas it is best to read their speeches. They did not conceal their admiration.

Marion Butler, the new president, is a newspaper man, a college graduate and a practical farmer. His accomplishments ought to fit him for almost anything.

Mann Page is a specimen of the old Virginia farmer. He doesn't make a speech, he just talks, and he talks in such a practical manner that his audience stays with him. He swears by the Alliance and the loyalty of its members, and pledges the honor of the Old Dominion to the cause of reform.

The life insurance branch of the Alliance, known as the Aid D.gree, elected the following officers: National guardian, Alonzo Wardall, of Kansas; first assistant, L. C. Long, of Minnesota; second assistant, J. M. Pardue, of Texas; national orator, Helen M. Johnson, of Pennsylvania; national scribe, S. D. Cooley, of Kansas; board of directors, A. Wardall, of Kansas; Marion Butler, of North Carolina; I. E. Dean, of New York; Mann Page, of Virginia; U. L. Upson, of New York; Deming, of Pennsylvania; H. L. Loucks, of South Dakota, and Wright, of Nebraska.

ABOUT KANSAS.

V. H. Biddison, chaplain of the senate, has returned from Oklahoma and taken charge of the Marysville Advocate.

The Topeka water works are in the hands of a receiver. The company has been run on the railroad watered stock plan.

The railroad commissioners have decided a case which reduces the freight rate on lumber to Wichita from the Missouri river to 13½ cents, from 17 cents, the old rate.

E. Z. Ernst, the well known labor exchange advocate, seems to be making a success of his new paper, Progressive Thought, published at Olathe. The paper is a good exponent of co-operative principles.

Judge Hazen, of the Shawnee county district court, rendered a decision on Monday releasing an inmate of the state reform school on a writ of habeas corpus. The decision, if held good, will release all the boys imprisoned there.

Warden Chase's penitentiary report for January shows a production of 17,116,833 pounds of coal, of which 6,233,187 went to the state institutions. His December report shows that for the first time in its existence the institution more than paid its way, the receipts having been \$10,469.70 and the expenditures \$9,408.89. For January the receipts were \$4,381.88 and the expenditures \$14,616.56.

County officials who feel an inclination to give up a part of the tax levied on railroad property in their counties, in order to get a settlement, should look to Greenwood county and learn wisdom. In that county the county commissioners decided to collect the full amount of railroad tax due, and being opposed by the republican county attorney they employed another lawyer to attend to the business. This lawyer went before the United States authorities in charge of the road and soon had the matter settled without making any concessions.

In ordering sample copies or special numbers of the paper, always write on a letter sheet or postal card separate from any other communication. By doing so you avoid the possibility of your request being overlooked.

National Reform Press Association.

All Kansas editors who desire to attend the meeting of the National Reform Press association, at St. Louis, on February 22, should at once forward application for transportation from Kansas City to St. Louis and return, to W. S. Morgan, St. James hotel, St. Louis. They should then arrange to meet the undersigned at the Blossom house, Kansas City, February 21, where the arrangements will be perfected to take the night train to St. Louis. Headquarters at St. Louis will be St. James hotel.

S. McLALLIN.

Reform papers of Kansas please copy.

If Grown in Texas, It's Good.

The Texas coast county vies with California in raising pears, grapes, and strawberries. The 1892 record of H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, Texas, who raised nearly \$6,000 worth of pears from thirteen acres, can be duplicated by you. G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. Santa Fe route, Topeka, Kas., will be glad to furnish without charge an illustrated pamphlet telling about Texas.

W. A. Harris & Son, the noted breeders of the best Cruickshank Saort-horn cattle, will hold their usual annual sale on Wednesday, February 28, 1894, at the stock yards' sale pavilion, Kansas City, Mo. The offerings will consist of bulls and heifers, including the very excellent six-year old imported Craven Knight (57121) 96923, that was bred by Amos Cruickshank, Sittyton, Scotland. The reader can obtain just the information sought by writing the Messrs. Harris, at Linwood, Kas., who will take pleasure in mailing a complete catalogue giving all pertaining to the breeding of the twenty-eight offerings. Other points may be found in their advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Chicago is advertising several million of 4 per cent. gold bonds for sale—selling her people into bondage. It don't mean anything else. The rich will own the bonds and the others will do the work that pay the interest. How queer that people cannot see through so transparent a game of the rich. Poor deluded dudes. Work and suffer and vote like cattle at the beck of ward politicians for this system. Keep on playing a brace game at which you and your forefathers for centuries never made a single winning.—Coming Nation.

Our readers should bear in mind that Avery's annual reduction horse sale will take place on Friday, February 23, at Wakefield, Kansas. See his advertisement.

THE MARKETS.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule department, report the market quite active, and there was a greater volume of business transacted than at any time during the past season. Prices were strong at quotations, but there does not seem to be much of an upward tendency. Buyers claim they must be conservative or they will have to stop buying. The demand was about equal for all grades. The prospects for the coming week are very fair.

Mules—Market fairly active. Most of the trading was in 14½ to 15½-hand mules. Stock must be good ages and fat to bring market values.

Dutton House, Topeka, Kas., \$1.25 \$1.50 per day

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IS THE TIME

To get up a club of ADVOCATE subscribers. We can't always give the special rates we are offering now. Send for club terms.